指述的是《非常是集》。在第二次,是为人们是第二个主义的。由于是,但是不是由于一种主教

who are hereby authorized to enact such necessity of the common counce pever pass an ordinance in relation to reg

Who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary strimances, except that the Common Council shall sever pass an ordinance in remain to regulating the internal allaws or any of the departments herein authorized or the workings of any of the bureaux. Or the duties of any of the subordinate officers of the Corporation, or the number of persons to be employed in said department, except upon the previous application in writing therefor of the local of the department to be affected by said ordinance.

**BEC. 130. The heads of the executive departments of the government of the city of New York and the cierk of the Common Council for the legislative department shall annually, on or before the first day of November, make up a financial estimate of the sums of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of their respective boaros and departments and of the bureaux connectes therewith for the year next customy, which estimates shall be by them submitted to a 'board of estimates and appropriation," consisting of the Mayor, Comprisoler, Chamberasian and Presidents of the Board of Repervisors of the county and of the Board of Andermen, who shall proceed to examine the same on or before the 15th day of December next thereafter in each year, and shall modily and the revise such estimates and consider whatever objections may be made thoreto, and shall thereupon fix and determine the amounts of appropriation under each nead of account which the various boards and departments of the city government sna. be authorized to expend during such ensuing year; and such amounts, ween established by the said board of established by the said that and appropriated for the executing to law, raised and collected by tax upon the established to saw year, and appropriated for the various objects of expenditure in the year next, which security

formance of their dunes or trust, which security franks be annually removed; but the security shall taken shall remain in lorce until new security shall be given.

SEC 132. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the common council for work to be done or supplies to be turnished, except printing and all-vertising, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments and bureaus shall be made by the appropriate needs of departments under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the common countil. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and particular purpose, which work and job is to be unletted and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together have the experiments of the members elected to cach board it shall be oftened in the such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance; and shall be founded to scale olds or proposas make in compliance with public notice duty aftertised in newspapers of the lowest bioder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bioder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the contract in the manner prescribed and refer has the same and to oppose and the same and to oppose and the same and to the parts of the composition of the lowest bioder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the one-re savert. Single of the parts feed in the presence of the complication of the same man and contract shall be social and choice that the same mas been awarded to his order proposal, it shall be ready elected in the

be cettified to by the head of the appropriate department and the expenditure has been duly authofized and appropriated.

SEC, 134. Every person elected or appointed to any
office under the only government main, on or before
the ist day of lanuary next succeeding each election, or within ave days after maide in such appointment, take and subscribe, before the Mayor, or any
judge of a court of record, an oam or millimation
factionally to perform the dules of mis office; which
oath or affirmation shall be nied in the office of the
Mayor.

SEC, 135. Any officer of the city government, or
person employed in its service who shall whitely
violate or evale any of the provisions of this act, or
commit any it-and upon the city, or convert any of
the public proper y to his own use or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be
deemed gainty of misdemeanor, and, in addition to
the person the city and receiving or
act the excludid forever after from receiving or and be excluded forever after from receiving or boilding any office under the city; and any person who shall whichly swear inisety in any onto or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of

perjuly.

SEC. 136. No money shall be expended for any concentration, procession or entertainment of any kind or on any occasion unless by the votes of three-lourins of all the memoers elected to each board of BEC. 147. No other of the city government except

the Common comes.

She let. No other of the city government except a conector of thy revenue, a concetor of assessments, a cierk of arrears a member of the Board of Excise of counsel to the corporation, shall have or receive from the corporation of city teasury any perquisites of any conjectation of city teasury any perquisites of any conjectation of commission for his services in and from to his satary.

280, 433, the shalles of all others provided for by this act except such as are nerembefore mentioned, or that may be created by the common Council in pursuance of this act, shall be prescribed by ordinance to be passed by the common Council and approved as hereinbefore provided for the approval of ordinances; and any feet that now or herea fer mas be provided for any officer under this act, except as acrossind, shall on the receipt increof, be paid by such officers or other persons to whom the receipts or expenditures of the city, fees or funds parable into the city treasury, shall be entrused, state to into the city treasury, shall be entrused, state to interest the completer may prescribe, which security shall be shall be consisted under any contract when the corporation, or for any services on its account of inthe employment, shall ever be a lowed, except by maximonas vote of the Common Council, approved a both mayor and comptoners.

Bac, 141, no bin shall of accepted from or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation, or for the same, upon any obligation of impectation to the sayor, Congutroler and Counsel to the Common Council shall have the power of impectation to the sayor, Congutroler and Counsel to the Corporation of the

SEC. 142. The Common Council shall have the power of impeachment of the Mayor, Comparcher and Counsel to the Corporation by resolution of the majority of all the members elected. In case the Mayor shall be impeached his assent to the resolution shall not be requisite. The court for the transof impeachments shall by the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York. And every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aki, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or turnso or agree to suriuse, in whose or in part, to be promised, offered or given, or turnso or agree to suriuse, in whose or in part, to be promised, offered or given or the common council, or any officer of the Common Council, or any officer of the Council, or any officer of the Council have guanfied and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action or other property, or anything of value, or any pecunary advantage, present or prospective, which ment to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action or any question, in atter, cause, or proceeding which may be the perpendicular to the property. progenesing which may be then pending, or may by any be brought before him in his onicial capacity, such a period of the court, and the his section are capacity of a term no. exceeding two years, or small be insed not exceeding five thousand dolars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise, or undertaking to make the same under any agreement, or understateding that his wore, opinion, languaga, or action shall be inside thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause, or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official expansion, matter, cause, or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official expansion, and shall be punished by imprisonment and the city of New York, and shall foright his once, and shall be punished by imprisonment at the Pendichiary not exceeding five thousand oblain, or boin, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be competed to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person is estifying.

Sec. 1st. And no member of the Common Council, head of degartiment, chefor officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or folderectly interested in any contract, work or outsides, or the sate of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council; nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which small be additionally and contract, work or outsides, or the sate of other property belonging to the Corporation, or which small be additionally and ordinances, the sate

a board of commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Chambertain, Compitroiler and chairment of the respective finance committees of each board of the Common council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated and ratified by existing iswa and ordinances.

Suc. 145. Whenever the Mayor and Comptroller shall agree that a proper case exists for exempting, within the city of New York, from assessment any church, hospital, charitable institution, or free horary, in accordance with the principle of like provisions heretolore adopted in the laws of the State, they may file a certificate to that effect with the proper Board of Assessors, and in the finance deparament; whereupon such exemption shall be flual, and the amount of the proper assessment be charged against the city as it city property.

SEC. 146. The annual city ejection for city officers and school officers shall be used on the first Tuesday in December, and the others elected shall take office on the first Montaly of January next succeeding. All the provisions of law mow in force in regard to the duration, conduct of election and cauvassing of votes at general elections shall apply to each annual elections provided for in this act shall be filed by the district and asserts of the several election districts with the clerk of the Common Council within twents-four hours after the poils are closed; and the said returns shall be canvassed by the Recorder, City Judge, and the board of Adermen, convened and suiting as a board of City Canvassers, instead of, out according to the provisions of law relating to noards of county canvassers, so har as applicable. Provided that the due public announcement by canvassers of an election district of any result shall be cierk to the said Board of City Canvassers, and the said be brind, and shall we can explained by said district canvassers to the fact thereof, and if the returns field shall have common councer shall be cierk to the said Board of City Canvassors, and the said board shall

Inc. and temporary taxe once as the needs of the persons only in olicity in members of pound of fitte Commissioners of the Metropolitan Pite Dispersion of the Commissioners of the

way for the raising or cohecting of revenues in the THE WYNOCKIE CHILDREN.

The Mystery Solved by the Discovery of the Bedies of the Children-They Are Traced by the Crows.

The mystery of the disappearance of the three children of Joseph Wyble, of Wynockie, in Passau county, N. J., and watch has occupied considerable public attention for some weeks, was solved yester day morning. The information was brought to Paterson yesterday afternoon by Mr. Rusling, the engineer of the New Jersey Western Bailroad, and the excitement caused in that city by the intellibeing fairly besieved and the street corners crowded

by speculative gatherings.
It seems that a man named William Ramsey, with a companion, was walking through the wilderness yesterday morning, about two miles from the nut of the Wybies, when their attention was called to a large flock of crows ascending and descending at a point near the foot of a mountein. Proceeding to the spot they discovered, near a large shelving rock, the three lost children of Joseph Wyble.

Their bodies were considerably decomposed, but still recognizable. Their wan, pinched countenances gave unmis'akable evidence that their death had been caused by starvation. The bodies of the two younger children were found under the shelter of the shelving rock, while that of the oldest was found about ten leet distant. The bodies were also

slightly injured by the crows. The bodies were carefully carried to the homes of the parents, and were during the day visited by hundreas of neighbors, all of whom recognized in the corpses before them the three lost children whose

disappearance has caused such an excitement. It is now quite evident that all suspicions against the parents of murder were without foundation, while at the same time it is somewest strange that after the dilligent searches made for the children they should be found within a distance of two mile

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Manierre yesterday heard evidence in a number of complaints against officers.

Oliver Hilt, Thirty-second precinct, was charged with refusing to give his number to Mr. Sutton, of Wood's Museum. It appears that the officer visited the Museum in company with a drungen man. The employes endeavored to expell the mebriate, when the officer, who was in citizen's clothes, deciared he should not be expelled, and proclaimed be was an officer. When asked for his number he refused to give it, but showed his shield. Mr. Wood and Mr. Sutton finally expelled both men.

Sergeant Doyle, of the Harbor police, was charged with neglecting to turn out the Metropolican steam-

with neglecting to turn out the Metropolitan steambout when he received a telegram at four o'clock A. M., announcing that five junk boats were going down the North river with stolen from The evidence showed that he sem out an nour after receiving the despatch a boat, but failed to secure the pluquer or therees.

John Whyte, First precinct, was charged with intoxication. Captain Garnand awore he smelled his breath, found that he stag eref, ordered him out of the line and suspended him until eleven o'clock, when he went out. One of the sergeants stated that his breath smelt very sour, but he would not swear he was hitoxicated. White called six brother oherers, who testified that they observed no appearance of inguor upon him. In all cases judgment was reported.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

Condemnations-The Barker Distillery Case-Lager Beer Brewers in Trouble-The Glasson Divorce Suit-Important to Policy Holders-Death of Judge Monerief.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Action to Recover Confiscated Property Seized Under the Act of 1862-Does the Service of a Writ of Monition Compel the Actual Seizure of Property !- The Constitutionality of the Confiscation Act—Did the Law Empower the Government to Levy War Against the Enemies of the Nation as WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1870.

Henry Pelham vs. David G. Rose et al. -- Certificate I Division from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana .- This case grew out of the confiscation of the property of the plaintiff under the act of July, against a promissory note for \$7,000, belonging to Pelnam, dated March 1, 1862, and due four years after date. The writ of monition was directed to the Marshal of the district (but now deceased), who, by his deputy, returned that ne had 'arrested the property" mentioned, and had cited all persons hav-ing any interest therein. Decree of condemnation ing any interest therein. Decree of condemnation was passed by default, and the Marshal was authorized to sell the note, which he did to the maker for the sum of \$4,000. Pelham now sued Rose and the surface to recover the amount of the note, alleging a laise return to the writ of monition, and avering that he never, in fact, seized the note at all; but that after its execution and unth after the decree of condiscation it was in his (Pelham's) possession, in Mason county, kentucky, and was never within the territorial limits of indians. The defendant demurred, and the Court, differing in opinion on the questions raised, exhibed them to this count.—First, whether, upon the facts stated in the declaration, it was material and necessary to the due and legal service of the writ of monition that the Marshal should have actually seized and taken into his custody and under as control the note mentioned second, whether the return thereto must be constructed to mean that be did actually take it into inscribed and control? Third, whether, on the appointments of the support of the property of the did actually take it into inscribed and control? Third, whether, on the appointments and the support of the property of the did actually take it into inscribed and control? Third, whether, on the appointments and the support of the property of the property

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-CRIMINAL BRANCH.

Before Judge Blatchford. The United States vs. Twenty-nine Barrels of Whiskey Found at 176 Fullon Street. -Testimony was Whiskey Found at 176 Fution Street. - resumming was taken for the government and the Court directed a verout condemning the whiskey.

The United States vs. Five Barrels of Whiskey Found on pier No. 5 East kiver; the Same vs. ten barrels of whiskey, 56 Broadway, and the Same vs. four cases marked P. & P., containing gloves, were called up, and, no claimants appearing, the property was condemned by default.

A Lager Beer Brewer in Trouble.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Conrad Stein.—The defend-

Knew it was raw whiskey; there was no water in it.

Knew it was raw whiskey; there was no water in it. (Laughier.)

John Vogle, the next witness examined was a tailor by trace; worked in a distillery for some time, in the Eighteenth street distillery; Pautzbauer hired him to work there; Mr. Bamberger paid him his wages.

Q. Who were the bosses there? A. Elanskey, Liderstein, and Bamberser; Mr. Barker was there sometimes, but he did not know what his business was there; went to work there in 1.66 and worked there part of 1867.

Q. Did you know of pipes being frozen up there? A. Recollected getting on hot water to pour through the pipes to melt the loc; the pipe was between two wails, and the carpenter called to him to bring some pails of hot water to thaw out the pipes; he brought two pails there, when Pantzbauer came and sent him away, saying he (wittless) had no business there; did not know where the pipe led to that connected with the pump; the pipe went in the direction of Ninetcenth street toghe malt cellar.

Q. Did you not swear the pipe led from the distilery to the rectifying house?

Objected to—question not admitted.

Witness—The only entrance to the rectifying house was through the regu-ar door; did not tak with Bamberger or Elunskey on Sunday ast about this case; does not know that he spoke to any one about it; did not say or did not mean to say that the pipe he thawed out led from the rectulying house the distiniery; did not know where it led to; made an affidavit, but could not now swear to what statements he put his signature to; he was brought to Turrty-courth street by a gentleman, who told him to go made and sign his name to a paper he would see there; that paper was not read to him, but they said it was all right and he signed it.

John Valdemann examined—Worked in Barker's distillery from 4th of April, 1807, for about six weeks; Bamberger hired nim on bone occasions; was a fireinan; was only once in the rectarying house; tuat was when they were not working.

Q. Did not you on one occasion come to my (Mr. Purdy's) house? A. Yes, and I was drunk,

with others, among them was that man there (Le Duo).

Q. What did you drink? A. Brandy.

Q. What did you drink? A. Brandy.

Q. How many times did you drink? A. Twice; but that man only paid for one drink.

Q. How much did you take at a time? A. I took a good horn, as usual; I was half tight before I went there at all. (Lauguter.)

Q. Did you know at the time what you went to Mr. Purdy's for? A. This man (Le Duo) asked me if I had worked at the distincry; considered minself drunk when he was at Mr. Furdy's; did not uncertand what was sand to him upon that occasion.

A discussion here arose between coolises as to what credibility or weight should be given to winness' testimony, when the Commissioner said that as so much of this would depend upon his ruing it was almost unnecessary for counsel to argue upon it then.

warrick Martin, the principal party in the prose-

warrick Martin, the principal party in the prose-cution, was the next witness.

Q. Do you reconcet the man Levine? A. Yes; saw him first in september last, at the Union Place motel; he came there in company with another person.

Q. Did he make any statement to you?

Mr. Party—This party has been incorporated as a defendant in the case.

Mr. Bel concended that the prosecution could not go into a statement which was not omiting out the defendants. No conspiracy had been proved; no onence of any kind had been proved upon which to base the testimony.

The Commissioner—You cannot go into that testi-

onence of any kind had been proved upon which to base the teatmony.

The Commissioner—You cannot go into that testimony unless you make Levine a defendant as a co-conspirator, and that must hist be established.

Q. Do you reconect the winness Ernest Scumitt?

A. Yes.

At this stage of the proceedings the examination was adjourned and this afternoon at three o'clock.

Informations Fried.

Assistant University States District Afgores Englished.

Assistant United States District Attorney Emer son has filed information looking to the confiscation of 18.000 gallons of whiskey found at the recutying house of H. Webser & Co. No. 22 Monroe street and 2,209 gallons of whiskey found at the wholesare iquor house of the same firm at No. 55 Broad street, for snieged frauds on the internal revenue by the firm. The varue of the property sought to be commerciated is mont some of the property.

SUPHEME COU. 1-SPECIAL TERM. The Glasson Divorce Case-Disagreement of

Before Judge Barnard.

John J. Glasson vs. Margaret Glasson.—The bear ing of this divorce suit was resumed yesterday morning. The court room was densely c.owded, and as the testimony had been of a very conflicting character the result was looked forward to with

character the result was looked forward to with considerable interest. The evidence having been concluded on the previous evening, Afr. 5. G. Courtney andressed the jury on behalf of the defendant and was followed by ex-judge Porter for the planting.

Judge Barnard then briefly charged the jury, reviewing the main leasures of the case and lucidly pointing out the law bearing on the matter. He observed that the suit had been brought belief a "suruck" jury—a jury selected for their michigence and position in society, and the questions of facts were entirely in their hands. After anuding to the conflicting enaracter of the testimony and directing attention to the fact as to the motives actuating the proceeding judge Barnard concaded by referring to the seriousness of the case question involved.

The jury retired at a quarter past three o'clock, the court room contained to be crowded, but there appearing but little chance of an agreement the throng gradually dispersed.

At half-past four the jury entered the court, and in reply to Judge Barnard the loreman stated that there was not the slightest possible hope of an agreement,

Judge Barnard then ordered the jury to be dis-

It appeared that seven of the jurymen were in favor of the plaintiff and five for the delendant.

SUPREME COURT - AMBERS.

The British Commercial Insurance Com puny-An Interesting Question to Policy Before Judge Cardozo.

Mooney vs. The British Life Insurance Company et at.-This was a metion on the part of the Continental Insurance Company to vacate an order mad porty was consequented by deficult.

A Lagge Boer Brewer in Troubles.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States ex, Convent Stemen, The defension is proprietor of an extensive brewery at 5st West Pitty-screent street, and was arrested a coupse of weeks ago on a charge of omitting to cancot the county of the old of yestericity, United Gross, a class and the color of the control of the county of the by Judge Ingraham, directing that the receiver an pointed in the matter should cause a reinsurance to be made of all the risks in the Northwestern Mutu Lafe Insurance Company, under subsisting policies,

substitute themselves as security. The amount now in the hands of the insurance Department was \$246,000, or, after paying off all losses already accrued, \$200,000, being twenty per cent on the outstanding risks of the insolvent company, and this cash security the policy holders were asked to surrender for one of only leight per cent on the risks. In reply the Continental Company answer that it was the custom of all the companies in making up their statements to include the premiums for the year, even if not paid, among their cash receipts; that these were in many cases transferred subsequently to the deferred premium account; that they and the premium notes were good askets since their non-payment in some cases was a forfeiture of the policy, in other cases created a set-off; that the company was now a mutual company; that it was a young company and its accumulated fund necessarily less than that of older companies but not less a perfect protection for its policy holders; that by applying the same rule by which it was sought to show a deficiency in their accounts a deficiency would be found in one of the stronges, companies of four millions, in another of two millions, and in others of various sums.

The argument, which occupied the ceurt almost the entire day, was then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT. Death of Judge Moncrief-Adjournment of

the Court.
At the opening of the court yesterday Mr. W. F Brown announced the death of ex-Judge Moncrief

Brown announced the death of ex-Judge Moncrief formerly of the Superior Court, and, with a few remarks on the high worth of the deceased, moved an adjournment of the ourt.

Judge Parbour said that this was another of his old irlends and associates on the bench who had gone. Of those who were with him upon the bench six years before. Judges White, Robertson, and now Judge Moncrief, had passed away. They were upright, high-minded, good men. The death of his old companions struck forcibly on his heart. It was not only the loss to Judge Moncrief's personal friends that was to be mourned, but he had been an honor to his profession and to the bench, hot only for the uprightness of his decisions, but in the suavity of his address and manners, in which, unfortunately, so many were wanning.

An order was made and entered on the minutes of the court that, in respect to the memory of the deceased, the court adjourn.

EIGHTH DISTRICT CVIL COURT. Fight Between Brothers-in-Law.

Beiore Judge Kane. George F. Keller vs. Henry Regis, -The parties to this action are brothers-in law and were very anithis action are brothers-in law and were very animated in giving their testimony. Keiler sued to recover \$216 for aams and pigs' feet he sold Regis and for expenses paid in the burnal of ite; is' wife and for one-man of a judgment pand by him which was recovered against keller and Regis jointly.

The plaintid testified that Regis requested him to pay these moneys and that he nought the name. The defendant testified contra, and that he hams were a welding gut and that he head that the subject to burnal expenses. He also claimed Keller owed him \$200 for a horse and harness. There was considerable testimony on this branch of the case, and, after hearing as the proofs, judgment was rendered for the deceddant.

P. Malone for plaintiff; Alexander H. Reavey for defendant.

BROOKLIN CLURTS.

UNIT'D STATES COMM'SS ONERS' COURT. Alleged Post Office Frauds-Arrest of the Cushier of the Brooklyn Post Office.

Before Commissioner Jones. The United States vs. George Judson.-The defendant, who was employed as cashier of the Brooklyn Post Office, was arrested on the charge of stealing from the government. The allegation is that be appropriated to himself moneys which letter carriers had collected on unpaid mail matter and returned to him. Postingser Booth has been investigating the matter and has discovered that on luesday of this week about eight dolars which the carriers had returned that not been accounted for on the books of the office. As jet the extent of the alleged frauds has not been ascertained, but it is probable that all the facts will transpire on the examination before the Commissioner.

the facts will transpire on the examination before the Commissioner. Judson was taken before the Commissioner, at his office on Montague street, who admitted aim to bail in the sum of \$5,000, and set the hearing of the case down for Thursday next. The accused retained Mr. E. L. Sanderson as con sel.

Mr. Judson, who is about forty-five years of age and resides at the corner of Willoughby and Fice, streets, has ocen attached to the Post Unice in different capacities for about twelve years. He had up to his arrest, always norme an excellent character, and by his close attention to business won the confidence of his employers. He has a wife and family who reside with him at the above mentioned place.

SUPREME COURT-CHICUIT-PART L The Suit for Alleged Fulse Imprisonment.

Before Judge Fratt.

Alfred E. Byron vs. Christian F. Rall.—The plain Before Judge Pratt. tiff, it will be remembered, sued to recover \$5,000 am, it was be remembered, such to recover \$3.00 damages for alleged false imprisonment, the defend ant naving caused his arrest on a charge of larceny of which he was acquiried. At the close of the test mony yesterday counsel for defendant moved for a non-suit on the ground that his chent had acted in good latta, and the Court granted the motion.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2. The Action Against the Long Island Railroad

Edward Van Gassbeck vs. The Long Island Railroad company.-The plaintiff brought suit to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries sustained by the accident at Willow Tree station last spring. The case, which has been on trial for the past three days. was given to the jury shortly after one o'clock yes-terday atternoon, and as they failed to agree up to lour o'clock, the Court directed them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Army Register-Transfer of Artillery and infantry Officers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1870.

The new Army Register just issued by the War Department, corrected to September 1, 1869, is a complete statement of the present organization of the army at the present time. Besides giving the date of original entry into the service of every officer. It contains the brevet and the actual rank of each officer of the army under the consolidation and reorganization ordered under the act of March 8 1869. The most noticeable feature is a table snow ing the officers of infantry unassigned to infantry regiments by reason of consolidation, which in view of the contemplated legislation of Congress in especially interescing to those connected with or in-terested in the army. This list shows those who are on active duty by assignment from the War Department. The Register also contains complete tables of the present organization and pay of the

By direction of the Secretary of War the following ransiers are made of officers of artillery under the provisions of the War Department order establish ing an arthiery school at Fort Monroe, Va. Tue meers of the new detail will report for outy at Fort Monroe May 1, when those to be relieved will be ordered to join their new companies:-

omeers of the new detail will report for duty at Fort Monroe May 1, when those to be relieved will be ordered to join their new companies:—

First Artitlery.—First Lieusenant J. J. Driscoll, from Company F to Company G, vice Brevet Captain B. S. Hundpurey. If six heutenant, from Company G to Company F, to be relieved; Brevet Major G. W. MacMarray, first heutenant, from Company B to Company G, vice First Lieusenant T. H. A. Counselman, from Company G to B, to be relieved; second Lieutenant W. B. vanness, from Company A to Company G, vice Second Lieutenant A. T. Webster, from Company G, vice Second Lieutenant W. E. Reynolds, Jr., from Company G to I, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant R. H. Fatterson, from Company I to Company G, vice Second Lieutenant W. E. Reynolds, Jr., from Company G to I, to be relieved.

Second Artitlery.—Brevet Major J. S. Dudley, first neutenant, from Company C to A, vice Brevet Major W. R. Graves, first neatenant, from Company K to Company C, to be relieved; Brevet Major G. G. Breckharlidge, first lieutenant C. E. Kindournet, from Company K to A, to be relieved; Brevet Major G. G. Breckharlidge, first lieutenant, from Company M to K, vice First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, from Company K to J. to be relieved; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, from Company K to J. to be relieved.

Third Artiturery.—Brevet Major G. R. Kelly, first lieutenant, from Company K, to be relieved.

Third Artiturery.—Brevet Major G. R. Kelly, first lieutenant, from Company F to A; Second Lieutenant J. M. Calif, from Company K to A; to be relieved.

Browth Artitlery.—Brevet Major G. R. Kelly, first lieutenant, from Company R to A; Second Lieutenant G. B. Eaton, second lieutenant, from Company F to A; Second Lieutenant, from Company K to H. vice Brevet Captain G. B. Eaton, second Lieutenant, from Company C to P; vice Second Lieutenant, from Company C to P; vice

to be relieved; Second Lieutenant G. E. Sage, from Company E to C, vice Second Lieutenant G. N. Waistler, from Company C to E.

Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, of the engineer corps, has been ordered to proceed to Boston and relieve Brevet Major General H. W. Benham, of the engineer corps, of charge of the defences of Providen

The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Major General W. L. Elliott, ileutenant colonel First caval-ry, to be relieved from duty in the Department of

General W. L. Elliott, lieutenant colonel First cavalry, to be relieved from duty in the Department of
the Laxes and proceed to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, in time to assume command of his
regiment April 1.

Brevet Brigadier General George A. H. Blake,
colonel First cavairy, has been detailed as superintendent of mounted recruiting service and ordered
to repair to Carliste barracks, Pa., on April 1, and
relieve Brevet Brigadier General John P. Hatch,
major Fourth cavaliry, of those duties. General
Hatch, upon being relieved, will join his regiment
in the Filth Military District.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruiting Service at Carliste Barracks has been ordered to assign
all disposable mounted service recruits to Fort Leavenworth, to the Seventh cavaliry, subject to the
orders of the commanding general of the Department
of the Missouri.

Captain H. J. Ripiey, unattached, has been ordered
to report without delay to the commanding general
of the Department of the Missouri for as-drament.
Second Lieutenant James A. Jolife, Twenty-Jourth
United States infantry, will, at his own request, be
dropped from the rolls of the regiment and proceed
home to wait orders.

First Lieutenant James Karge has been transferred from Company A. Eignit cavaliry to Company H. Ninth infantry, changing the position with
First Lieutenant John S. Hausiner, relieved from present duties and transferred to the
regiments set opposite their names:—Edward T.
Budyer, to Twenty-first infantry; Louis P. Derby,
Eleventh infantry; Charles F. Rape, to Twenty-fifth
infantry; First Lieutenant John S. Hausiner, relieved from recenturing service and transferred to the
Fourteenth infantry; Charles F. Rape, to Twenty-fifth
infantry; First Lieutenant Gonore Rasph W. Kirkham, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been socepted.

The iollowing officers at their own request have
been dropped from the rolls and their regiments
will proceel home to await orders:—Captain F. M.
Cooley, brevet lieutenant colonel, of the sixteenth
infa

History, First Industry,
Second Lieutenant Edward B. Rhune has been transierred to the Twenty-first infantry and as-

signed.
The resignation of Surgeon H. W. Wirtz, brevet lieutenant colouel, which was accepted, to take effect December 1, has been revoked by the Presi-

Captain Holt N. Scott, brevet lieutenant colonel, captain Holt N. Scott, brevet leutenant coloner, unas igned, has been transierred from the Sixteeath inmatty and ordered, upon being relieved at the headquarters of the Milliary Division of the south, to report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to Company A.

Brevet Leutenant Colonel T. A. Dodge, captain, unattached, has been granted a leave of absence for six months on the surgeon's certificate of disability.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Steamer Brunette Run Down and Sunk-Two Lives Lost-Narrow Escape of the Entire Crew-Particulars of the Disaster.

gross and criminal carelessness, has to be recorded.

And unfortunately, in this case, there is more than loss of property to be deployed : two human beings have been suddenly deprived of line; two families are left in poverty and sorrow. The steamer Brunette, owned by Jacob Lorillard,

Jr., left this port on Tuesday evening last for Phila-delphia with a cargo, but fortunately, as it turned out, with no passengers. Sae was commanded by Captain Doan and had a crew of thirteen men on tons register, rated A 1½, was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1867, was valued at from between \$50,000 and \$6),000, with cargo, and insured for \$30,000. When nearly abreast of Squan Beach, outside the Narrows, and running in her proper course, within a mile and a half of the shore, Captain Doan, who was on deck, discovered lights ahead and in a few minutes observed a large steamer bearing down upon him. The night was bright and clear; both vessels carried the prescribed lights, and there seemed to be no possibility of a collision. The Brunette held on her course for some minutes, and then it became apparent that the approaching vessel was not properly handled. Regardless of the near approach of the Brunette she steamed ahead towards the shoal, and if not suddenly stopped by a collision must have gone ashore in a tew minutes. It was now about, half-past ten o'clock. Captain Doan ordered the winstle to be nown and but the belin hard a port; but it was too late. Nearer loomed too buil of the approaching steamer; out no voice was heard from ner dock and ner whistle was sheat. Then in an instant the prow of the steamer, which proved to be the Santiago of Cuba, from Havre, rushed on the Branette, striking Cuos, from fiavre, rusued on the Stunette, striking ner samidships and sinking deep into the engine room. All was confusion and terror immediately. The boats of the Brunette and the Santiago were got out with all possible speed, and heartreading cries were heard from the firemen on board the doomed vessel. The chief engineer was on watch; the se and engineer was below the grating attending to the fires. As soon as the Santiago struck the Brunette all who were on deek on board the antice were thrown down with violence, and those who happened to be below rushed up with all possible speed. There was no time for nextancy; the water was rushing in through the side of the injured vessel with great force; the waves lapped into the fires, and a suilocating steam rohed through the interior. The officers and all but two of the men escaped in the board, but toese two were too late. The Brunette carassel to the Santiago and then went down, leaving no trace. It was all over in his minutes. The names of the two unforthate men are deorge A. Coleman, seaman, and James accuratily, fremath. The survivors lost all these clothing or course, and are impoverished by the disaster. The bardiago of colla took the men on board and brought them to the city. See was leaking badly from the shock of the course damage otherwise.

The freman who was attending to the fires when

from the shock of the collision when handed into the dock, but suffered no very serious damage otherwise.

The fleman who was attending to the fires when the collision occurred had a very narrow escape. He had no time to run up the hadder to the deck, as the water poured in on the flooring of the fire room and inted him off his legs. The grating was numeriately over his nead, how he managed to get up on deck though the weight of wher and the volume of binding steam from the fires is a mystery to min and to everybody to whom he has told the story of his singular escape. He flusted up on deck someon, and was reacied by a friendly hand just as the vessel was suking.

It is stated by the officers of the Brunette that the captain of the Santiago was not on deck when the collision took place, and that the second onlicer had charge of the sail. Fins mass be considered as singular, to say the reast of it, in view of the fact that the stemmer was out of ner proper course and was heating the beach. The officers of the santiago may be able to explain away a good deal of what how appears to be curpable carelessness on their part; but it is to be hoped that a right olders inductively.

ANOTHER NUT FOR THE GAS COMPANIES TO CRACK. NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Noticing your articles headed "Gas" and "Gas Bills," the latter in your issue of this day, will you please permit me to offer you this mitte communication for the valued columns of your paper in order that I can show the community at large that there is evidently some gross imposition practised by the gas company or an outrageous medic.eucy in the discharge of the duties of its employes,

in my nouse I ourn seven lights-viz., parlor, one (as low as a taper for two nours each night), one in my dining room, one in my kitchen, one in my dining room, one in my kitchen, one in my dining room, one in my kitchen, one in my dining room, one in my kitchen, one in my half and three in my tiree oedrooms. The nights in our from tark thin mer. A. In the three instead obera tooms, toen they are extinguished and the observater from kept burning in the of or eeven o clock each olgat. Aly gas oth for occober was \$8 m; for November, \$14 m; passed in the occasion, \$17 75, and Jandary, \$23 m; have the gas company explain way this is? They will say that it is because the days are shorter. Well, I will admit that, and above my out, \$2 m, or october to be raised to \$14 80; but can the company prove to me that now, since the days are shorter, my bill should be \$23 90 when I carr only four igate instead of seven? A grosser outrage haver was perperated upon any people before, and should the corporation counsel allow the crizens to suffer in this wise?

Loom inquiry at the gas company's office I was told with probably the myn mate a mistake in faating the register and it would be altended to?" but that is the last of it, I guarantee you, and I will confidently assert that the gas company has no dead flooking into it.

The First Potomac Shad.—The first shad caught (as low as a taper for two hours each night), one in

THE FIRST POTOMAC SHAD.—The first shad caught this season in the rotomac arrived in Alexandria, Va., on Monday night, on the again trees seamer, having ocen taken the same day to the sense of Mr. Jos. Cawood, he routke's Landing.—Princess And Margaeneer, Feb. 1.

A girl of twenty cloped from Shelbr county, Ohio, in October, with an itimerant society, and har areath in October, with an inherant obser, and air areats heard nothing from her until that work, when she was sent nome from indicate in a collin.